

## PATIENT WAITING PRESENT ATTITUDE

Ripple of Interest Caused by  
Visit of John Lind to Presi-  
dent Dies Away.

## NAVY'S PLANS OF MANOEUVRE

Ships in West Indian Waters  
Easily Available for Mexi-  
can Service.

Washington, January 4.—The ripple of interest caused by the unexpected visit to Pass Christian of John Lind has died away, and government officials here have settled down to another period of patient waiting upon internal developments in Mexico. Any important change in the relations between the United States and Mexico, they believe, must follow some action taken by one or the other of the Mexican factions.

It has been hinted that during his six months' stay in Mexico, Mr. Lind has arrived at certain conclusions that are not entirely reassuring as to the ability of the Constitutionalists to establish a stable and satisfactory government. In the event General Huerta finally releases his hold upon the reins of power, it is believed here that the conference with President Wilson on board the cruiser Chester related in part to the conditions that might arise in Mexico following the end of the "crumbling" process and the elimination of Huerta. State Department officials have been giving thought to the treatment likely to be accorded foreign creditors and other claimants against Mexico by the victorious Constitutionalists, particularly in view of the proclamation of General Huerta early in the rebellion in his intention to repudiate all loans made to the Huerta government.

**Preliminary Understanding.**  
Some of the money loaned to the Huerta government came from the United States, but the larger portion was contributed by European financiers. Consequently, the necessity of some preliminary understanding between the United States and the probable successors to the present regime already has been considered with the purpose of preventing dangerous collisions with the European governments and also to protect the rights of American claimants.

Preparations by the navy for the mid-winter manoeuvres in West Indian waters have led to the renewal of reports that several battleships of the Atlantic fleet, which under the European armistice are to be dispatched to Mexican waters. At the Navy Department it was said the original plans made for the manoeuvres remained unchanged, except as they have been necessarily modified by the diversion of so large a portion of the fleet to patrol duty on the Mexican coast. It is frankly admitted, however, that the ships at Cuba, Porto Rico or Guantanamo, Cuba, would be much more available for Mexican service than if they were lying in New York harbor and Hampton Roads, and that they would be ordered to Vera Cruz or any other Mexican port the moment the State Department called for them.

The principal function of the American military force on the Mexican border at present is almost purely humanitarian; the soldiers are succoring the Mexican sick and wounded, though, of course, incidentally enforcing neutrality laws. Reports from the battlefields of Ojinaga and Nuevo Laredo tend to greatly minimize the first reports of loss of life, though they indicate the fight has been severe.

## FIVE KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Street Car Struck by Train of Freight Cars.  
Memphis, Tenn., January 4.—Five persons were killed and several were injured when a train of freight cars struck a street car at a grade crossing here to-night.

The identified dead:  
T. K. Cavanaugh, Cleveland, O.  
J. T. Vall, Jackson, Miss.  
Thomas Norrell, Memphis.  
The bodies of a woman and man have not been identified.  
T. S. Ladd and Miss Lillian Troy were seriously hurt.

The accident occurred in the southern outskirts of Memphis, where a belt line and the street railway tracks cross. The street car was crushed and the bodies of the dead badly mangled.

## The Very Best Dance Music

—Yes, and the very latest dances—Tangos, Turkey Trots, Waltzes, One-Steps or Two-Steps. The

## Victor or Victrola

will play them for you any time, and as often as you like—loud, clear and in perfect dance time.

Come to our store and hear some of the latest dance records.

Victrolas, \$10 to \$100.  
Victrolas, \$15 to \$200.  
Terms to suit purchaser.

Walter D. Moses & Co.,  
101 East Broad Street.  
Oldest Music House in Virginia and North Carolina.

## FOREIGNERS HOPED FOR DEFINITE STEP

## Announcement That Wilson's Policy Remains Unchanged Causes Disappointment.

Mexico City, January 4.—The announcement that President Wilson's policy probably would remain unchanged after John Lind's trip to Pass Christian is a source of disappointment to most foreigners and many Mexicans, who believed the interview between the President and his personal representative might result in some definite step to put an end to the distressing conditions, which, so far as business is concerned, are fast growing acute.

To official Mexico, while outwardly of little significance, the apparent determination of the United States still to keep its hands off is known to be highly gratifying. As one official tersely summarized the relations with the United States:

"The best Mexico can expect of Washington is to be left alone to work out its own problem."

In spite of the critical financial outlook, the administration appears to be optimistic. President Huerta regards the situation of a foreign loan as far from a vain hope. The preliminary announcement recently of assurances from the Mexican Finance Ministry, Senator de la Lanza, now in Europe, that he had succeeded in inducing the acceptance by English and French bankers of bonds amounting to \$5,000,000, is now explained as an incorrect interpretation of the cable used in the cablegram. The Finance Department, however, declared that the minister's efforts are progressing favorably, and that there is reason to believe he soon will be successful.

The banking situation shows little improvement, and the scarcity of coin for ordinary trading is working hardship on retailers particularly and business men generally.

## Hor. for Change of Program.

Vera Cruz, January 4.—Prominent Mexicans here are hoping for a change of program by the United States following the return of Special Envoy Lind on the cruiser Chester to-morrow after his conference with President Wilson at Pass Christian. Quick results are what the majority of the people here hope for. They see no prospect of improvement if the present guerrilla warfare is to be continued.

No news was received from Tampico to-day.

## KILLS WIFE; CUTS OWN THROAT.

Three Young Children See Tragedy After Family Quarrel.  
Weymouth, Mass., January 4.—Mrs. Eugene C. Loud is dead and her husband, who is alleged to have cut her throat at her home in South Weymouth to-night, is believed to be dying from a self-inflicted throat gash, as a result of a family quarrel.

The three young children of the couple saw their mother struck down, and their screams attracted the attention of neighbors. Loud is foreman of a shoe factory.

## FEDERALS BECOME MORE AGGRESSIVE TOWARDS REBELS

(Continued From First Page.)

the developments of the past few days, the Federal authorities see indications of a serious shortage of ammunition on the part of the revolutionists, of which they declare they will take full advantage and push the war with greater vigor.

The revolutionists who have been in possession of Durango since early summer are reported to have withdrawn northward, where they have established a new line of defense.

They are said to have realized the impossibility of making a stand against the Federal forces now marching from Torreon.

## Unanimous on Increase.

Vera Cruz, January 4.—Unanimous in growing here on account of the increase in number of rebel bands operating in the State of Vera Cruz along both the Mexican and Inter-Oceanic Railroads connecting the port of Vera Cruz and the capital.

Several successful raids have been made, one twelve miles from Vera Cruz, and another near the town of Del Macho to the southwest, less than an hour's ride from Vera Cruz on the line of the Mexican railroad.

A rebel attack on Tampico is regarded as imminent, according to reports received here. Foreign warships at Tampico are ready to take off all foreigners, whom they have warned to be prepared to leave the town.

The American warships now at Vera Cruz will go out to sea to-morrow morning to reinforce the fleet in the Gulf of Mexico and probably will remain out for two days. They will, however, be in touch by wireless.

It is expected that John Lind will return here to-morrow night.

## Will Renew Attack on Laredo.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Laredo, Tex., January 4.—According to the Constitutionalists' plan, in this city, Pablo Gonzales has not abandoned the attempt to take Nuevo Laredo, but has merely retired to San Ignacio, forty miles down the river, to await the arrival of supplies and ammunition and eleven pieces of artillery from Matamoros. When these supplies have been received the attack will be renewed, possibly within the next two or three days.

Some 200 wounded rebels are under treatment in the emergency hospitals in this city. Most of them are only slightly wounded.

The Federals have rejected the offer of the American Red Cross to minister to the wounded in the hospitals of Nuevo Laredo.

A detachment of 350 cavalrymen from Piedra Negra arrived this afternoon to reinforce the Federal garrison, and more troops are expected to arrive to-morrow. The reinforcements encountered the retreating rebels at La Jarita yesterday and defeated them with heavy losses.

## Why Men Were Ordered Back.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
San Antonio, Tex., January 4.—A message received to-day by General Scott, commander at Fort Bliss, Major McNamee, in charge of the border patrol at Presidio, explains why some alleged Federal deserters from Ojinaga were disarmed on the American side and ordered back to Mexican territory a few days ago. Major McNamee's message follows:

"A party of Mexicans, referred to in my dispatch of December 31, as having been driven back, were not armed soldiers, but civilians, some of whom were in civilian dress trying to use our territory, not to give up, but to cross and recross for various reasons. None has been refused asylum. Forces are near together, both depending for supplies of food upon this side, and constant vigilance on the part of my command is required."

"McNamee, Major, Fifteen Cavalry."

## Villa Leaves for Ojinaga.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Uruapan, Jan. 4.—General Villa left for Ojinaga this morning, going by special train to Chihuahua and from there over the K. C. M. & O. to Palo Alto. He will proceed overland from there by automobile. Villa was accompanied by his adviser, Raoul Madero, Major Pierra, superintendent of the National Railway, and a bodyguard of 200 men.

Villa expressed dissatisfaction with the progress made by Ortega and Nacari at Ojinaga. He is determined that the forces of Salazar and Orozco shall be wiped out.

## RECORDS LOWES DEATH RATE CITY'S HISTORY

(Continued From First Page.)

1907, with deaths among nonresidents included, and 3.92 per 1,000 per 1,000 deaths among nonresidents excluded.

"Stated still another way, the crude death rate for Richmond, with deaths among nonresidents included, has declined 12 per cent to date, excluding deaths among nonresidents, it has declined 17 per cent since 1907."

## Death From Special Causes.

"It is, however, when we come to consider the death rate from some special causes that we find the greatest source of satisfaction. At the very beginning of our discussion of this phase of our returns we must state that there were more deaths from acute contagious diseases in 1913 than there were in 1912. This, however, is not discouraging. The combined death rate from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough and diphtheria in 1912 was only 39.5 per 100,000.

The statement was made in our 1912 report that this phenomenon probably not be equalled for many years. The chief reason for this is that the normal death rate from these diseases varies greatly from year to year, and it so happened that 1912 was an off-year for both measles and whooping cough—the two contagious diseases of infancy and childhood, which, in Richmond, cause more deaths than any others in the same class.

## 1913 Measles Year.

The year 1913, on the other hand, was a measles year, as had been confidently predicted while whooping cough, too, had a high rate. Remembering, therefore, that we expected the death rate from measles and, probably also from whooping cough, to be high in 1913, we feel that we cannot be too well in being no harder hit.

While the combined death rate from the six diseases mentioned above was 52.0 per 100,000 in 1913, against the phenomenally low rate of 20.8 in 1912, nevertheless the rate of 52.0 is low, as is shown by the fact that the average rate for cities in nonregistration States (and the rate for the cities with which Richmond can most justly be compared) was 57.3 in 1911, the latest year for which the official figures have been published by the United States Bureau of the Census.

"As stated above, 1913 was a measles year, as had been confidently predicted. We had twenty-five deaths, or 15.9 per 100,000 inhabitants, which was much lower than the two other epidemic years since 1906, having been 39.5 in the epidemic of 1907, and 22.7 in the epidemic of 1910.

## Whooping Cough Had Unusual.

"Whooping cough had unusual showing in 1913, claiming seventeen victims, making a rate of 12.9 per 100,000, which was also a good 'out' for a bad year, particularly in this city.

"Leaving the group of acute contagious diseases, we come to a wonderfully encouraging set of figures. Infantile diarrhea was the cause of only 112 deaths, giving a rate of only 54.3 per 100,000 inhabitants at all ages. I say 'only' in connection with this rate because it is so much lower than has ever had before. Within ten years, such a rate of infantile diarrhea would be considered criminally high. The lowest rate ever recorded for Richmond before 1913 was 101.6 per 100,000, in 1912; while in 1911 the rate was 151.6; in 1910 it was 132.1; in 1909, 125.5; in 1908, 122.0; in 1907, 142.0. The annual average for the five years 1907-1911, inclusive, was 134.8, while, to repeat, it was 101.6 in 1913.

## Infant Mortality.

"This is one of the most gratifying of all our results for the following reasons. In 1910 we began to work for the prevention of infant mortality. We worked along lines similar to those followed in other places, sending nurses to the homes, and instructing their mothers in the care of their babies, especially in reference to proper feeding. Our general milk supply being so excellent, we have been able to establish milk stations, as was done in the North. Along these lines we got fairly good results. In fact, in 1913, I became convinced that infantile diarrhea was an infectious disease, and that measures against it should take recognition of this fact. It may be only a coincidence, but the rate of infantile diarrhea took such a tumble in 1913, and a still further tumble in 1914, but it certainly appears to be more than this. If subsequent figures continue to show the correct line of action, it will be proved. If so, we will have the credit of having been the first to realize the importance of this measure—a measure which will save countless lives."

## Lower Tuberculosis Rate.

"Especially gratifying is the lowering of the death rate from tuberculosis. There were 214 deaths from consumption in 1913, and thirty-eight deaths from other forms of tuberculosis, giving a rate of 152.1 per 100,000 from consumption and 180.0 from all forms of tuberculosis. This is the lowest rate ever recorded for our city, the lowest previous figures being 184.3 and 224.3, respectively, in 1908.

The effect of this campaign must be considered in this connection, not only the number of lives which this institution has probably saved, but also because the Richmond people who die here are not included in the figures, as they would be if they died in the city. I have not yet had time to give accurate figures in this connection."

## BRYAN PRAYS FOR PEACE

Hopes It Will Be Unnecessary to Go to War With Mexico.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Lincoln, Neb., January 4.—Secretary Bryan, paused during his speech to-day, and, after assuring himself that he had the attention of the audience, said:

"The peace movement; God speed it in its passage around the world. I pray God he may help me to make it unnecessary that this government shall go to war with Mexico. I do not want to see a single American soldier try. I want them to live for their country."

Mr. Bryan will go to Topeka to-morrow.

## SCHOOLS DISMAL FAILURES

Accuracy, the Main Essential, James J. Hill Says Is Not Taught.

St. Paul, Minn., January 4.—"The country and high schools of the country are dismal failures. I am sorry to admit," said James J. Hill in an address to 150 Yale graduates at the University Club last night. "Thousands of students are graduated each year from our schools believing that they have received an education, which they have not. Accuracy is not taught in the schools, and accuracy is the main essential. I would rather take a man who had a widowed mother to support and who has had to get his education by working for it, than to take the graduates of our schools. The boy realizes that he does not know, and what he learns he masters thoroughly."

## Your Last Chance TO SEE The Old Convict Ship "Success"

TO SEE

## The Old Convict Ship "Success"

TO SEE

She Positively Leaves Richmond on Monday  
Next en Route for San Francisco.

This Week -- Open to the Public Daily  
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

EXCEPT on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, when the ship will be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the convenience of night visitors.

## DON'T DELAY

As many thousands who have postponed their visits will now come rushing, as this is positively the last time this wonderful old vessel will ever be seen in the Atlantic waters.

As many thousands who have postponed their visits will now come rushing, as this is positively the last time this wonderful old vessel will ever be seen in the Atlantic waters.

## BIRTHDAY OF ANTHEM WILL BE CELEBRATED

Ten Days of Festivity in Honor of Writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Baltimore, January 4.—Baltimore is at work on its plans to make the centenary of the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" the chief national event of 1914 and to group around it notable celebrations of patriotism and peace. The successful defense of Baltimore at North Point and Fort Mifflin comprised the final battles which preceded the treaty of Ghent, and those will be emphasized. The range of the celebration will include Washington, Annapolis, Frederick and the whole of the Chesapeake Bay, with the main program and the climax in Baltimore.

The National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission has been incorporated. The honorary presidents are Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. The vice-presidents are Charles D. Walcott, Dr. Marshall, Speaker Champ Clark, Admiral Dewey, General Wood, Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, and the present governors of the other seventeen States which constituted the Union in 1814. The active president is Mayor James H. Preston, of Baltimore; the executive chairman, Dr. A. B. Hibbins; the finance chairman, Dr. C. C. Smith; the secretary, Robert E. Lee; the treasurer, T. Rowland Thomas, and the corresponding secretary, Lynn R. Meekins. There are forty committees headed by leading citizens.

On Thursday, September 3, the elaborate program will begin with a pilgrimage to the historic war of 1812 sites along the Patuxent River and to the ruins of Fort Mifflin. On Friday, September 4, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed. On Saturday, September 5, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Sunday, September 6, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Monday, September 7, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Tuesday, September 8, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Wednesday, September 9, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Thursday, September 10, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Friday, September 11, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Saturday, September 12, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Sunday, September 13, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Monday, September 14, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Tuesday, September 15, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Wednesday, September 16, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Thursday, September 17, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Friday, September 18, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Saturday, September 19, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Sunday, September 20, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Monday, September 21, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Tuesday, September 22, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Wednesday, September 23, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Thursday, September 24, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Friday, September 25, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Saturday, September 26, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Sunday, September 27, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Monday, September 28, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Tuesday, September 29, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Wednesday, September 30, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Thursday, October 1, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Friday, October 2, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

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On Friday, October 30, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Saturday, October 31, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts, where the British flag, which was captured by the British, will be displayed.

On Sunday, November 1, the celebration will be at the National Academy of Arts